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is lacking neither in tact nor diplomacy. No weighty diplomatic secrets are revealed, and the purely diplomatic questions are handled in a detached impersonal manner such as might be the expected in the case of any extremely clever person, whose relations with the events described was not through the representative of one of the great powers involved in the struggle. Even where diplomatic personages and their doings are concerned, however, the letters are not colorless nor without point. They give a picture of Victoriano Huerta, then President of Mexico, which if not at all times flattering will save his memory from the stigma of being an unmitigated scoundrel and monster. His patient struggles to cope with a situation over which he had little control and his manifest unselfishness where the interests of his country were at stake, will do much to obliterate many of his shortcomings.

Apart from the interest which the book offers in the light it throws on the most dramatic episodes in the recent relations of the United States and Mexico it has much of the charm of a novel or the narrative of an explorer. The author writes not only with a knowledge of Mexico but with sympathy for the people and their customs. It will come as a surprise to many persons that there are in Mexico so many truly estimable and cultured people. The contrast offered by Mexico City, its quaint and alluring character, its quiet glorious surroundings and its enormous possibilities, with the turmoil and anarchy of the rest of the Republic as revealed in this book intensifies the regret that no stable government seems possible in a land so rich in resources.

Addresses at Patriotic and Civic Occasions by Catholic Orators.

New York: Joseph F. Wagner, 1915. 2 Vols. Pp. iv+295;
iii+312.

The subjects dealt with in these speeches, addresses and sermons are a valuable guide to the questions in which the Catholics of the United States are at present most deeply interested. They deal mainly with patriotism and religion. Through nearly all of them runs an apologetic tone, which reveals the fact that in recent years Catholics, notwithstanding their many

services to the Republic, find it necessary to be on the defensive against men who impugn their motives and their loyalty. It seems incongruous, that at this late date any Catholic should find it necessary to discuss the question, "can a Catholic be a citizen of the United States?" Such, however, is the lamentable fact, and whatever the future may have in store for Catholics, the historian of succeeding ages will find it hard to account for the discrepancy between the spirit of other orations in which the United States is now hailed as the foremost exponent of humanity and tolerance and those contained in these volumes which reveal the presence of so much anti-Catholic virus and bitterness. That the efforts of the Church were not entirely apologetic is shown by many of the addresses on such subjects as Education, Socialism and even Woman Suffrage.
